

July 25, 2003 - As Enacted
FY 2004 Revenue Proposals

In response to requests from the Governor and DMB for all state departments and agencies to consider areas where restricted revenues could be used to offset current general fund to address the State's projected \$1.7 billion general fund budget deficit for FY 2004, the Judiciary developed two revenue proposals. The first proposal is a significant revision to the current system of assessments and costs in criminal cases, and the second is an increase to court filing fees. The two proposals were incorporated in the Governor's Executive Budget recommendation and allow the Judiciary to replace \$11.2 million of current general fund with restricted revenues, increase funding available for Drug Treatment Courts and the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund, and provide the potential of \$14.5 million of new funding for local units of government in FY 2004.

The Legislature also supported the Judiciary's revenue proposals and enacted legislation to implement these proposals with only a few modifications. The modifications include incorporating an increase in the Highway Safety Fund assessment (from \$5 to \$10) to fund State Police operations; revising the allocation of funds to provide Secondary Road Patrol with \$10 for each civil infraction, at the request of the Deputy Sheriffs Association; increasing a monthly Friend of the Court fee (from \$1.25 to \$1.50) to fund Attorney General operations; increasing motion fees in the Court of Appeals to provide funding for delay reduction (with a two year sunset); and increasing filing fees for small claims and general civil under \$10,000 by an additional \$5 beyond the original proposal in order to provide additional local funding for district courts (with a two year sunset).

Justice System Assessment and State Minimum Costs

The justice system assessment and state minimum costs consolidates a variety of different costs and assessments currently charged by the trial courts under various statutes (e.g., court equity fund, highway safety fund, state court fund, secondary road patrol, jail reimbursement program) into a single amount charged to specified groups of violations (e.g., civil infractions, misdemeanors, felonies).

Facing a similar assortment of assessments in the early 1990s, the state of Oregon developed what they call the unitary assessment in order to:

- Simplify the assessment, collection, and distribution of monetary obligations imposed in criminal cases.
- Establish clear and consistent priorities for distribution of monies collected in criminal cases.
- Establish a more centralized system of state fees, fines, and distributions that could be easily adjusted to accommodate legislative revisions.

The Georgia State Auditor in an October 2001 report recommended that the courts consider significantly revising their current system of court fees to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of

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the system as well as provide the necessary level of accountability. One of the suggested ways of doing this was some form of consolidated assessment.

For traffic civil infractions, the current system requires local courts to charge and remit to the state four different assessments totaling \$25 and the first \$9 of court costs. The amount remitted must be allocated to eight different categories. The new system requires a \$40 assessment on each traffic civil infraction that will be remitted to the state in a single category that will then be allocated by the state to designated recipients based on a statutory formula. The system will simplify processing for the local courts and will also provide local units of government with the potential for retaining the \$9 of costs for local purposes. Currently, court costs for traffic civil infractions are capped at \$100, with the first \$9 going to the state and the remaining \$91 available for local purposes. For non-traffic civil infractions, local courts remit the first \$9 of court costs.

For misdemeanors, the first \$9 of costs is remitted to the state, allocated to four different categories. Depending on the nature of the crime, assessments for costs associated with DNA and state forensic labs may also be added. The system for assessing the state forensic lab and DNA fees has been cumbersome and prone to error because the fees are not applied to all cases and involve a paper trail that doesn't always make it through every step of the system. Felonies can also be assessed these fees. Because jail time is involved in many of the cases involving these assessments, the revenue is often received long after the assessments are ordered and the tests are performed. The new system calls for a state minimum cost to be charged to defined classes of misdemeanors and felonies in order to address state costs associated with these crimes. These state minimum costs will apply to all felonies and misdemeanors and will provide a more consistent and reliable source of funding to offset state costs.

Effective October 1, 2003, amounts remitted from both assessments and state minimum costs will be combined at the state level and then allocated to designated programs in accordance with a statutory formula. The first couple of years of the program will consist of a mix of cases, some reflecting the current cost and assessment system and some reflecting the proposed new systems. In 1997 SCAO released the results of a study of collections at a sample of district courts that showed that collections on court-ordered fees and fines for civil infractions and misdemeanors for 1994 were 53% in 1994, 25% in 1995, and 9% in 1996. This means that after three years 87% of the 1994 court-ordered fees and fines had been collected. These percentages were used to develop projected revenues in the original Judiciary proposal.

In the process of incorporating the Legislative changes, the percentages were revised. For civil infractions, a \$5 increase to the Secondary Road Patrol assessment in December 2001 resulted in additional first year collections of \$5.1 million, compared to a total of \$7 million for existing \$5 assessments. This indicates first year collections of approximately 73% for traffic civil infractions. To develop estimates of projected revenues following the conversion to the new system, the 73% collection rate (with an assumed increase to 90% collections in the second year) was used for civil infractions and the percentages from the SCAO study were used for misdemeanors along with the number of cases actually collected currently (not the number where fees and fines are ordered).

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Projected full year collections under the current system are \$53.8 million. The Legislature also included an increase of \$5 in the Highway Safety Fund assessment to provide funding in the State Police budget along with the assumption that it would bring in \$6.3 million of revenue in the first year. This required that the new system generate at least \$60.1 million of revenue in the first year. The assessment/state minimum cost amounts for traffic civil infractions and misdemeanors not assessed Crime Victims Rights were increased by \$5 from the amounts in the original proposal (from \$35 to \$40 for both categories) to accommodate the Highway Safety Fund increase. The projected collections under the new system are \$68.3 million in the first year, \$73.5 million in the second year, and \$78.1 million in the third year.

Under the current system, funds collected under each category are reported by each local court with their monthly remittance and distributed by Treasury to each category. The new system will have the local courts reporting two amounts, assessments and state minimum costs, which will then be combined and allocated based on a statutory formula. The formula assures all current participants at least their current projected funding in the first year and increases amounts available to most recipients by the third year. The exception is Secondary Road Patrol, which receives an amount equal to \$10 for each traffic civil infraction collected instead of a percentage of the total funds available, as requested by the Deputy Sheriffs Association. In the first year, funding of \$400,000 beyond the projected amount is proposed for the State Police for state forensic lab and DNA testing and \$5.8 million beyond the projected amount for court equity fund. The proposal also allocates \$1.3 million to drug treatment courts and provides \$600,000 of funding for the SCAO for audits and monitoring of collections at trial courts.

If the local trial courts elect to continue to charge the \$9 of court costs that currently goes to the state, they have the potential to increase local revenues by \$9.1 million in the first year, \$13.3 million in the second year, and \$17.1 million in the third year.

Advantages of Justice System Assessment

The justice system assessment will consolidate a variety of different costs and assessments currently charged by the courts under various statutes (e.g., court equity fund, highway safety fund, state court fund, secondary road patrol, justice training, jail reimbursement program) into a single amount charged to specified groups of violations (e.g., civil infractions, misdemeanors, felonies).

The system is simplified by:

- Allowing the courts to charge, collect, and remit costs and assessments in a limited number of categories rather than having to manage an extensive list of items that vary from case to case.
- Since assessments are related to broad classes of cases, the likelihood of items not being charged or being charged incorrectly is reduced, since a single amount is charged rather than eight or ten different items.
- The assessment system also creates a pool of revenues that allows changes in priorities to be implemented on a more timely basis. For example, the DNA fee instituted in 2002 has brought in less revenue in the initial stages than was anticipated by the State Police. With the

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assessment system, adjustments could have been made to the allocation of the pooled revenues in order to have the revenues received by the State Police more closely match the actual occurrence of the lab work.

- The new assessment system also simplifies the handling of partial payments and ensures that each assessment category receives its allocation.

Once implemented, the justice system assessment will provide a more efficient process for collecting and allocating assessments at local trial courts. Implementation will require modifying systems at both state and local levels.

Civil Filing Fee Increases

Civil filing fees at the trial courts were last increased from \$50 to \$100 in a multi step process from 1993 to 1997, a 100% increase. Effective October 1, 2003, fees will increase 50%, to \$150. Lesser increases will occur for small claims and general civil and summary disposition below \$10,000. An informal review of filing fees for other states indicates that an increase to \$150 would put Michigan in the upper half but not at the top based on current filing fees. Most other states are also looking at filing fee increases as a way to address budget pressures. The National Center for State Courts is in the process of updating their survey of state filing fees after receiving numerous requests for this information. Some of the states with higher current filing fees include California (\$256.50), Wisconsin (\$214), Arizona (\$190), New York (\$185), Connecticut (\$190), New Jersey (\$200), and Illinois (\$198). Many states either have increased or are contemplating increases to filing fees to address 2004 budget shortfalls.

At the request of the Michigan Municipal League and several third class district courts, the Legislature modified the original proposal to increase fees by another \$5 for small claims and general civil and summary disposition \$10,000 and less. The entire increase stays local to offset funding these courts say they will be losing because of the additional \$5 added for the Highway Safety Fund on the criminal side. These increases were included with a two year sunset and the requirement that the additional \$5 be used to fund the operations of the district courts.

These increases in civil filing fees are projected to bring in \$15.2 million in additional revenue. The distribution of this new revenue will replace \$5.6 million of current general fund for Court Equity Fund, Community Dispute Resolution, and Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (JTIF). It will also increase the funding available for JTIF by \$2.4 million, provide \$5.4 million for local units of government, and provide \$1.4 million to maintain the current general fund offset of judges salaries by the court fee fund.

The filing fee legislation also takes steps to simplify the process for reporting collections by the local courts. The filing fees revenue will be accumulated in an account in Treasury and allocated on a monthly basis to recipients using percentages established in statute. Currently, courts must remit amounts collected to Treasury based on the established split for each fee. Although the majority of the revenue collected from fees is included in the enacted legislation, not all fees are included and

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some existing fees will continue to be allocated based on existing distributions. These other fees can be reviewed and adjusted at a future date in order to further simplify the system for the courts.

Filing fees for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals were last increased in 1998, from \$200 to \$250. These fees will also increase by 50%, to \$375. There have been discussions in California to raise their filing fee to \$600. Minnesota recently increased their filing fee to \$500. Increasing filing fees to \$375 is projected to increase revenue by \$118,750 for the Supreme Court (which goes to state general purpose revenues) and by \$437,500 for the Court of Appeals (which provides funding for a portion of the Court of Appeals operating budget). The Legislature also increased motion fees for the Court of Appeals. This is projected to bring in an additional \$87,500 of revenue which is to be used for the Court's delay reduction efforts. The motion fee increase includes a two year sunset provision.

The Legislature also included an increase in a Friend of the Court monthly service fee in the filing fee legislation. The monthly fee increases from \$1.25 to \$1.50, and the \$0.25 increase is designated as a funding source for Attorney General operations. It is estimated that this fee will raise approximately \$750,000.

Summary of Budget Impact

DMB was requiring a \$13.7 million reduction to the Judiciary's general fund appropriation for FY 2004 (a reduction of 15% from current levels excluding judges' salaries) in addition to carrying forward the negative supplemental taken in December (\$2.3 million) and other reductions for building occupancy, rent, and early retiree annual leave (\$1.6 million). With the Judiciary proposals, they reduced the amount of the reduction included in the Governor's Executive Budget recommendation to \$12.4 million in order to increase funding available for drug treatment courts. Of this \$12.4 million, \$11.2 million is addressed by replacing current general fund with increases in revenues and the remaining \$1.2 million will be achieved through reductions to general fund for judicial operations. These proposals move \$8.6 million of court equity general fund to restricted revenues, protecting it from future general fund reductions, and provide potential new revenues of \$12.3 million to local governments. The Governor's Executive Budget recommendation also adds \$1.8 million of Byrne formula grant funding, providing a total of \$4.3 million for drug treatment courts. These adjustments were supported by the Legislature, along with the addition of \$300,000 of additional federal funding for drug treatment court evaluation and training.

Michigan Supreme Court - State Court Administrative Office
Justice System Assessment & State Minimum Costs (JSA & SMC)
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State Funds and Agencies Affected by Inclusion in the JSA & SMC

State Funds	Agency	Types of Cases	State Portion of Assessment	Actual Collections for FY 2002	Projected Collections Current System
Highway Safety Fund (MCL 257.629e)	State Police	Civil Infractions	\$5	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Michigan Justice Training (MCL 257.907)	State Police	Civil Infractions	\$5	7,000,000	7,000,000
Secondary Road Patrol * (MCL 257.629e, 712A.2)	State Police	Civil Infractions	\$10	11,300,000	14,000,000
Jail Reimbursement Program * (MCL 769.35)	Corrections	Civil Infractions	\$5	3,500,000	7,000,000
State Forensic Lab Fee (MCL 12.206)	State Police	CSCs and as ordered	\$127.50	1,490,000	1,500,000
DNA Fee (Various MCLs)	State Police	Felonies & select misdemeanors	\$39	107,000	200,000
Total Assessments/Fees Collected for State Agencies				\$30,397,000	\$36,700,000

* New or increased assessment as of December 2001.

State Funds and Agencies Affected by Inclusion of \$9.00 State Costs in the JSA & SMC

State Funds	Agency	Types of Cases	Distribution	Estimated Annual Revenue
Legislative Retirement Fund (MCL 600.8381)	Legislative Retirement	Civil Infractions & Misdemeanors	\$0.30	\$570,000
Judges' Retirement/Court Fee Fund (MCL 600.8381)	DMB Judges' Ret./ Judiciary	Civil Infractions & Misdemeanors	\$0.45	855,000
State Court Fund (MCL 600.8381)	Judiciary SCAO	Civil Infractions & Misdemeanors	\$4.00	7,600,000
Court Equity Fund (MCL 600.8381)	Judiciary SCAO	Civil Infractions & Misdemeanors	\$4.25	8,075,000
Total State Costs Collected for State Agencies				\$17,100,000
Total Assessments, Fees and State Costs Collected				\$53,800,000

Michigan Supreme Court - State Court Administrative Office
Justice System Assessment & State Minimum Costs (JSA & SMC)
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Estimated Year 1 Collections

	Current Cases Collected	Current Assessment	Current Revenue	JSA & SMC	Projected Full Year Revenue
Civil infractions					
Traffic	1,400,000	\$9 costs + \$25 assess.	\$47,600,000	\$40	\$56,000,000
Non-traffic	20,000	\$9 costs	180,000	\$10	200,000
Misdemeanors					
Not assessed Crime Victims Rights	375,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	4,346,250	\$40	15,000,000
Assessed Crime Victims Rights	125,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	1,448,750	\$45	5,625,000
Felonies	22,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	254,980	\$60	1,320,000
Total Restricted Revenue Generated			\$53,829,980		\$78,145,000

Year 1 Collections

For the new JSA & SMC as of October 1, 2003, estimated collections in the first year are 73% for civil infractions and 53% for misdemeanors. Projected collections of JSA & SMC for felonies are 40%. Amounts collected on prior year cases would be deposited in the new Justice System Fund for allocation to the appropriate agencies.

	Current Cases Collected	Current Assessment	Older Case Coll. 27%/47%/60%	JSA & SMC	JSA & SMC 73%/53%/40%
Civil infractions					
Traffic	1,400,000	\$9 costs + \$25 assess.	\$12,852,000	\$40	\$40,880,000
Non-traffic	20,000	\$9 costs	48,600	\$10	146,000
Misdemeanors					
Not assessed Crime Victims Rights	375,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	2,042,738	\$40	7,950,000
Assessed Crime Victims Rights	125,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	680,913	\$45	2,981,250
Felonies	22,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	<u>152,988</u>	\$60	<u>528,000</u>
			15,777,239		52,485,250
Total Year 1 Collections				\$68,262,489	

Projected First Year Allocation of Revenue Collected

State Funds and Agencies Affected	Current Collections for FY 2002	Projected Full Year Collections for Current System	Year 1 Collections JSA & SMC	
Highway Safety Fund - State Police @	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$13,402,834	24.70%
Michigan Justice Training Fund - State Police	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,054,123	13.00%
Secondary Road Patrol - State Police * #	11,300,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	#
Jail Reimbursement Program - Corrections *	3,500,000	7,000,000	7,054,123	13.00%
State Forensic Lab Fee - State Police	1,490,000	1,500,000	2,116,237	3.90%
DNA Fee - State Police	107,000	200,000	**	
Legislative Retirement Fund - Legislature	570,000	570,000	651,150	1.20%
Judges' Ret./Court Fee Fund - DMB/Judiciary	855,000	855,000	***	
Drug Treatment Courts - Judiciary			1,275,168	2.35%
State Court Fund - Judiciary	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,759,536	14.30%
Court Equity Fund - Judiciary	<u>8,075,000</u>	<u>8,075,000</u>	13,864,066	25.55%
To State Agencies for Collection Costs, Revenue Allocations, Oversight & Audit			<u>1,085,250</u>	<u>2.00%</u>
Total Projected Collections	\$47,497,000	\$53,800,000	\$68,262,487	100.00%

* New fee or increased fee as of December 2001.

** DNA funding included with State Forensic Lab for JSA & SMC.

*** Revenue is removed from JSA & SMC and replaced with revenue from the civil filing fee increase proposal.

@ Highway Safety Fund assessment increased from \$5 to \$10.

Secondary Road Patrol to receive \$10 for each civil infraction collected.

Judicial State GF/GP Savings

Court Equity Fund (replace GF with restricted revenue) \$5,585,900

**Michigan Supreme Court - State Court Administrative Office
Justice System Assessment & State Minimum Costs (JSA & SMC)
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Estimated Year 2 Collections

	Current Cases Collected	Current Assessment	Current Revenue	JSA & SMC	Projected Full Year Revenue
Civil infractions					
Traffic	1,400,000	\$9 costs + \$25 assess.	\$47,600,000	\$40	\$56,000,000
Non-traffic	20,000	\$9 costs	180,000	\$10	200,000
Misdemeanors					
Not assessed Crime Victims Rights	375,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	4,346,250	\$40	15,000,000
Assessed Crime Victims Rights	125,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	1,448,750	\$45	5,625,000
Felonies	22,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	254,980	\$60	1,320,000
Total Restricted Revenue Generated			\$53,829,980		\$78,145,000

Year 2 Collections

For the new JSA & SMC estimated collections are 90% for civil infractions and 78% for misdemeanors (53% current year and 25% from Year 1 cases). Projected collections of JSA & SMC for felonies are 40% for the current year and 10% from Year 1 cases, a total of 50%. Amounts collected on prior year cases would be deposited in the new Justice System Fund for allocation to the appropriate agencies.

	Current Cases Collected	Current Assessment	Older Case Coll. 10%/22%/50%	JSA & SMC	JSA & SMC 90%/78%/50%
Civil infractions					
Traffic	1,400,000	\$9 costs + \$25 assess.	\$4,760,000	\$40	\$50,400,000
Non-traffic	20,000	\$9 costs	18,000	\$10	180,000
Misdemeanors					
Not assessed Crime Victims Rights	375,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	956,175	\$40	11,700,000
Assessed Crime Victims Rights	125,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	318,725	\$45	4,387,500
Felonies	22,000	Avg. of \$11.59/case	<u>127,490</u>	\$60	<u>660,000</u>
			6,180,390		67,327,500
Total Year 2 Collections				\$73,507,890	

Projected Second Year Allocation of Revenue Collected

State Funds and Agencies Affected	Current Collections for FY 2002	Projected Full Year Collections for Current System	Year 2 Collections JSA & SMC	
Highway Safety Fund - State Police @	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$14,757,956	24.80%
Michigan Justice Training Fund - State Police	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,378,978	12.40%
Secondary Road Patrol - State Police * #	11,300,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	#
Jail Reimbursement Program - Corrections *	3,500,000	7,000,000	7,378,978	12.40%
State Forensic Lab Fee - State Police	1,490,000	1,500,000	3,332,442	5.60%
DNA Fee - State Police	107,000	200,000	**	
Legislative Retirement Fund - Legislature	570,000	570,000	684,341	1.15%
Judges' Ret./Court Fee Fund - DMB/Judiciary	855,000	855,000	***	
Drug Treatment Courts - Judiciary			1,695,975	2.85%
State Court Fund - Judiciary	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,914,549	13.30%
Court Equity Fund - Judiciary	<u>8,075,000</u>	<u>8,075,000</u>	15,174,512	25.50%
To State Agencies for Collection Costs, Revenue Allocations, Oversight & Audit			<u>1,190,158</u>	<u>2.00%</u>
Total Projected Collections	\$47,497,000	\$53,800,000	\$73,507,889	100.00%

* New fee or increased fee as of December 2001.

** DNA funding included with State Forensic Lab for JSA & SMC.

*** Revenue is removed from JSA & SMC and replaced with revenue from the civil filing fee increase proposal.

@ Highway Safety Fund assessment increased from \$5 to \$10.

Secondary Road Patrol to receive \$10 for each civil infraction collected.

Judicial State GF/GP Savings

Court Equity Fund (replace GF with restricted revenue) \$7,099,512

Michigan Supreme Court - State Court Administrative Office
Justice System Assessment & State Minimum Costs (JSA & SMC)
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State Funds and Agencies Affected	Current Collections for FY 2002	Projected Full Year Collections	Estimated Yr. 1 Collections New JSA/SMC	%	Estimated Yr. 2 Collections New JSA/SMC	%	Estimated Yr. 3 Collections New JSA/SMC	%
Highway Safety Fund - State Police®	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$13,402,834	24.70%	\$14,757,956	24.80%	\$15,907,960	24.80%
Michigan Justice Training - State Police	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,054,123	13.00%	7,378,978	12.40%	7,953,980	12.40%
Secondary Road Patrol - State Police* #	11,300,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	#	14,000,000	#	14,000,000	#
Jail Reimbursement Prog. - Corrections	3,500,000	7,000,000	7,054,123	13.00%	7,378,978	12.40%	7,953,980	12.40%
State Forensic Lab Fee - State Police	1,490,000	1,500,000	2,116,237	3.90%	3,332,442	5.60%	3,592,120	5.60%
DNA Fee - State Police	107,000	200,000	**		**		**	
Legislative Retirement Fund - Legislature	570,000	570,000	651,150	1.20%	684,341	1.15%	737,668	1.15%
Judges' Retirement/Court Fee -DMB/Jud.	855,000	855,000	***		***		***	
Drug Treatment Courts			1,275,168	2.35%	1,695,975	2.85%	1,828,133	2.85%
State Court Fund - Judiciary	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,759,536	14.30%	7,914,549	13.30%	8,531,285	13.30%
Court Equity Fund - Judiciary	8,075,000	8,075,000	13,864,066	25.55%	15,174,512	25.50%	16,356,975	25.50%
To State Agencies for Collection Costs, Revenue Allocations, Oversight & Audit			1,085,250	2.00%	1,190,158	2.00%	1,282,900	2.00%
Total Projected Collections	\$47,497,000	\$53,800,000	\$68,262,487	100.00%	\$73,507,889	100.00%	\$78,145,001	100.00%

* New fee or increased fee as of December 2001.

** DNA funding included with State Forensic Lab for JSA & SMC.

*** Revenue is removed from JSA & SMC and replaced with revenue from the civil filing fee increase proposal.

@ Highway Safety Fund assessment increased from \$5 to \$10 in FY 2004 State Police budget.

Secondary Road Patrol to receive \$10 for each traffic civil infraction.

Michigan Supreme Court - State Court Administrative Office
Filing Fee Increases
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Appellate Court Filing Fee Increases

			Estimated Increased Revenue	
Supreme Court	\$250 fee - increase to \$375	\$125 x 950 cases	\$118,750	(to state gen. purpose revenue)
Court of Appeals	\$250 fee - increase to \$375	\$125 x 3,500 cases	\$437,500	(to COA budget)

Trial Court Filing Fee Increases

Sources of Revenue	Projected Filings	Total Revenue Generated	Local Share	Revenue to State Fund
Circuit Court				
Current \$100, increase to \$150	105,000	\$15,750,000	\$3,255,000	\$12,495,000
District Court				
Small claims and general civil & summary disposition up to \$600 - current \$17, increase to \$25 (original proposal \$20)	70,000	1,750,000	770,000	980,000
Small claims and general civil & summary disposition over \$600 up to \$1,750 - current \$32, increase to \$45 (original proposal \$40)	230,000	10,350,000	3,910,000	6,440,000
Small claims over \$1,750 up to \$3,000 - current \$32, increase to \$60 (to mirror general civil) and general civil & summary disposition over \$1,750 up to \$10,000 - current \$52, increase to \$65 (original proposal \$60)	130,000	8,450,000	2,990,000	5,460,000
General civil & summary disposition over \$10,000 up to \$25,000 - current \$100, increase to \$150	70,000	10,500,000	2,170,000	8,330,000
Probate Court				
Current \$100, increase to \$150	25,000	3,750,000	0	3,750,000
Total Revenue From Court Filings		\$50,550,000	\$13,095,000	\$37,455,000

Projected Distribution From Civil Filing Fee Fund

Recipient	Projected Revenue With Current Distribution & Fees	Projected Revenue With Filing Fee Increases	%	Projected Revenue Increase
State General Fund	\$551,250	\$561,825	1.50%	\$10,575
Community Dispute Resolution Prog.	1,210,000	1,947,660	5.20%	737,660
Judicial Technology Improvement Fund	0	4,157,505	11.10%	4,157,505
Court Equity Fund	0	3,071,310	8.20%	3,071,310
State Court Fund	17,725,000	18,165,675	48.50%	440,675
Judges' Retirement System	7,578,750	8,989,200	24.00%	1,410,450
Legislative Retirement System	525,000	561,825	1.50%	36,825
Total State Recipients	27,590,000	37,455,000	100.00%	9,865,000
County/Funding Unit	7,720,000	13,095,000		5,375,000
Total Filing Fee Revenues	\$35,310,000	\$50,550,000		\$15,240,000

Judiciary GF Savings

Judicial Technology Improvement Fund	\$2,052,900
Community Dispute Resolution Program	559,200
Court Equity Fund	3,040,000

Total Judiciary GF Savings **\$5,652,100**

Increase in State General Purpose Revenues **\$129,500**
New Funding Available to Local Funding Units **\$5,375,000**